

# WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, August 1, 1865.

WANTED, at this office, one or two newsboys, to sell papers on the Charlotte & South Carolina railroad. None need apply except those of an industrious and enterprising disposition.

We copy from the *Columbia Phoenix*, as will be found in another column, an article written by Gen. WADE HAMPTON, urging upon Carolinians the importance of remaining at home and lending their best energies to the formation and putting in complete working order our State Government, instead of attempting an emigration to a country they know nothing of.

The letter in question is quite an able document. It emanates from a gentleman who has braved death a thousand times upon the battle field, fighting for the cause of the South, and as he truly says that that cause has been lost, now is the time for all true lovers of the State to prove their regard for her by remaining at home, and help restoring her to that prosperity and happiness she enjoyed in the days of yore. We direct special attention to the letter.

## Singular.

Sometime since we mentioned in our paper that Judge MARVIN had been appointed Provisional Governor of Florida, and we now see the annexed items in our Augusta exchanges. Whether the delegation which arrived in Washington on the 15th had anything to do with the matter in question, time alone will develop; and whether now it is MARVIN or MORRIS, we cannot say:

"A delegation arrived at Washington from Florida, July 15. They are opposed to the appointment of Judge MARVIN, Provisional Governor.

"Judge MORRIS, of Florida, has been appointed Provisional Governor of that State. He is a Union Refugee."

A dispatch from Richmond says that Colonel J. F. Laffin, United States Marshal for Virginia, has seized, upon confiscation writs regularly issued from the United States District Courts, the Spottwood House, owned by Messrs. Haxam & Crenshaw, two noted contractors under the rebel government, and also the Ballard House, owned by Mr. Ballard, a leading rebel during the war. Rents are to be paid until the sale of the property to the United States authorities.

Major General Lew. Wallace has written a long letter to a military friend on the idea of voluntary emigration to Mexico for the purpose of taking up arms in the Liberal cause, in which he declares that to do so would be no infringement of international law, nor would it be prevented by President Johnson. He encourages the measure, on the ground that President Juarez is "fighting our battles," that the neutrality of the United States government is a recognition of Maximilian, and that the conduct of Napoleon in Mexico is a fraud upon England and Spain, and a violation of the tripartite convention of those Powers with France in 1861. The General goes into a long history of French aggression in Mexico, and strongly urges that now is the time, while the Juarez government still exists, for Americans to throw their power on its side. He thinks that the fraternization of the North and South will be facilitated by a foreign war.

The New Orleans *True Delta* says it has been positively ascertained what was the fate of the specie sent away by the New Orleans banks at the time the city was captured by the Union forces. Immediately upon the surrender of the Confederate armies a commission was sent by the banks into the Confederacy to look after, and, if possible, to secure the money. Telegraphic advices have been received from them which do not seem to doubt that the money was sent by the Confederate authorities prior to and at the time the war ended. There were about \$4,500,000 of this specie in all, and its loss will prove a severe blow to the banks.

## The Alabama Cotton Crop.

A Northern letter writer, who has traveled through Alabama, writes thus of the prospects of the cotton crop in the State:

I was indeed surprised to see the amount of cotton there is planted along both sides of the railroad. I noticed several fields before we crossed the State line, and after we entered this State it was almost a continuous cotton field, the only exceptions being a few abandoned plantations and an occasional field of grain. It is all looking finely, and I was told by several planters that although most of it was planted late in the season it was maturing rapidly, and they anticipated a handsome remuneration for their industry. It is worked by negroes, the same as of old, and nearly every man I conversed with on the subject informed me that the crop would be more profitable under the new regime than under the antiquated system of slavery.

It will be remembered that sometime since we published a small paragraph stating that the *Richmond Whig* had had been suppressed. The following it appears, was the cause of the suppression of the *Whig*:

"The *Whig* was the only paper allowed to continue its publication after the capture of Richmond. A. Ira Smith was then the temporary proprietor, but on the 11th instant, W. M. Elliott and J. C. Shields, its former conductors, resumed its control, with R. Ridgeway as editor, he having retired from it, after opposing secession, four years ago. In his first editorial, (and to which General Terry took exceptions,) Mr. Ridgeway signed his name, and in the course of it remarked:

"I am sternly and inflexibly opposed to the execution, imprisonment or further embarrassment of any person who was connected in any way, officially or otherwise, with the late revolution. All classes and conditions of our people have alike suffered enough. The guilty and the innocent alike have drained the cup of misery and humiliation to its very dregs. I am equally opposed to the mean, brutal and cowardly policy of confiscation. The possession of property, whether little or much, is not a crime, nor is it recognized as such in any code written or unwritten, of any nation, civilized or savage, on the face of the earth, and let not the best Government the world ever saw make itself the worst and most despicable, by the adoption of a policy which measures the guilt of an offender by the amount of his property. The revolting absurdity of such a policy is equaled only by its atrocious injustice."

"He continues to indulge the confident hope, therefore, that President Johnson will not only restore to its proper and legitimate owners all property heretofore declared forfeited, but will, also, without further harassing, injurious delay, expunge that heathenish twenty thousand dollar exception from his late proclamation."

We copy the following items from the *Charleston Courier* of the 24th ult:

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT ORANGEBURG, S. C.—We learn by a gentleman from Orangeburg, S. C., that a number of the First Ohio Cavalry have been guilty lately of some very disgraceful proceedings in that town. On Thursday or Friday last, a large party of them visited the store of Jones & Johnston, and instead of giving the protection asked for, cleared the store of everything in it, wantonly destroying and throwing in the street whatever they did not appropriate to themselves. Messrs. Jones & Johnston had a large stock of liquors, which they were disposing of to the planters in exchange for cotton and other produce. They had refused to sell liquor to the soldiers, except officers, and it was supposed this refusal had enraged the men and led to the pillaging of the store. Their loss is estimated at between two and three thousand dollars. The Post Commandant did all in his power to arrest the parties, but was unable to save the store.

We learn that some of the same party afterwards proceeded to the hotel and caused some disturbances there, breaking glasses, furniture, &c.

The next day the Cavalry left for the Eastern part of the State.

DEATH OF AN OLD CHARLESTON MERCHANT.—Isaac S. Cohen, Esq., an old merchant of this City, and was long a director in the Southwestern Railroad Bank, died at Cheraw, S. C., last Friday, after a short but severe illness. His remains were brought to the City by the Northeastern Railroad, on Saturday for interment.

ONE GOLD BOND.—A gold bond sold on Saturday, in the market, from 140 to 142½.

## [Communication.]

### EDITOR NEWS:

Fact are to be dealt with as they are, not as they might be. Let present political facts be thus treated, and some good political fruit must result therefrom. Some of these, more prominent than others, are, 1. Secession in its conception, purposes and aims, has totally, absolutely failed.

2. Slavery no longer exists, and never will exist again.

3. So great, so radical, so overwhelming is the change in the status of political relations, that numbers we not yet compassed it.

Secession was the left practical fruit of certain political times advanced when the Constitution was framed and adopted. In theory, that system was as beautiful as a Calhoun could make it. The ablest, purest politicians of our country, honestly advocated its tenets. The present generation, South, bared their breasts to defend it. While many used it for selfish purposes, thousands took it up earnestly. According to the great Jefferson it is a remedy to be adopted only as the least of the two great evils. Many thought in 1860 that the time for that choice had come. The sequel has shown the error then made. The honest defenders of the right of secession long painted, before the war, the prospective fruits of its application. These same, who have survived the war, must admit that these fruits have been of the most deplorable character. Admit (and it must be admitted) that secession has absolutely failed, and this is one of the rugged political shoals which will henceforth be shunned by the ship of State.

Need it be elaborately argued\* that slavery is gone? To do this with the burden of existing facts all against it, were a task too Herculean to undertake. Dead issues should be past issues. Enough there is for the politician or political economist to do to strike out from the chaotic mass of labor and capital some attractive theory as a beacon to revive the sinking energies, and gather the scattered resources of a disappointed, broken people. To mourn over the past is childish; to writh in malice, madness. Tremendous issues involve tremendous consequences; these demand calm and deliberate measures? Are not such demanded now? That is bad ground to take that, because a house is burned down, no steps should be taken to rebuild it. It were worse to say that it makes but little difference as to what workmen or what material are brought to do it. Admit too, that the system of labor, as it existed heretofore, is gone forever, and much is gained towards a successful solution of many great political problems now before the people.

In one word, the whole South has undergone an essential radical change, the very foundation of State government is to be relaid, and all feelings of an animal nature must be strangled, while reason and sound wisdom be allowed to triumph.

The *Charleston Courier* prefaces a biographical sketch of the Hon. B. F. PERRY, the new Governor of our State, with the following remarks:

"We congratulate the State on the appointment of the Hon. B. F. Perry, as Provisional Governor. The people have every where manifested a renewed allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the country. President Johnson has responded to this sentiment, and has selected as the first civil officer under the new administration of affairs, a native of the State, whose private life is pure and unstained, and whose public career has been marked by devotion to the Union of these States, as a bond of common welfare."

The famous vessel *Alexandria*, intended for a blockade runner, has been turned into a river boat, and plies between London and Gravesend. She is a novelty on the Thames, as she is the only boat that has cabins upon deck, in the American style.

A difficulty occurred at a picnic at Rock Springs, Tenn., on the 8th, between returned Confederate soldiers and federal troops, resulting in the death of three persons, and seriously wounding of seven others.

## [From the Columbia Phoenix.]

To Editor of the *Phoenix*—SIR: Numerous communications having been addressed to me, proposing to form a colony to emigrate, I take this method of answering them, not only on account of their number, but because of the want of all mail facilities. The desire to leave a country which has been reduced to such a deplorable condition as ours, and whose future has so little of hope, is doubtless as widespread as it is natural. But I doubt the propriety of this expatriation of so many of our best men. The very fact that our State is passing through so terrible an ordeal as the present, should cause her sons to cling the more closely to her. My advice to all of my fellow-citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education and the rebuilding of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State. War, after four years of heroic but unsuccessful struggle, has failed to secure to us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save any of our rights—to rescue anything more from the general ruin—will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of our citizens. If the best men of our country—those who for years past have risked their lives in her defence—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State, and its destiny will be committed of necessity to those who forsook her in her hour of need, or to those who would gladly pull her down to irretrievable ruin. To guard against such a calamity, let all true patriots devote themselves, with zeal and honesty of purpose, to the restoration of law, the blessings of peace and to the rescue of whatever of liberty may be saved from the general wreck. If, after an honest effort to effect these objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country. A distinguished citizen of our State—an honest man and a true patriot—has been appointed Governor. He will soon call a convention of the people, which will be charged with the most vital interests of our State. Choose for this convention your best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped Mammon, while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who laid their all upon the altar of their country. Select such men, and make them serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wantonly sacrificed, nor your liberty bartered for a mess of pottage. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe my State, there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at present. I shall devote myself earnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private. In the meantime, I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my fellow-citizens—especially those who have shared with me the perils and the glories of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Senate voted thanks to one of their generals, because in the darkest hour of the Republic, he did not despair. Let us emulate the example of the Roman, and thus entitle ourselves to the gratitude of our country. Respectfully, yours, WADE HAMPTON.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The correspondents of other papers confirm the report of the *Herald* that Mr. Davis is failing in health, both of body and mind. We have been informed that he has made several requests to be relieved of the perpetual tramp of the sentinels up and down his room, but on this point no relaxation could be granted, and he is suffering from the nervous excitement and resulting prostration which these perpetual footfalls induce. This is the reason of his failing sight, his eyes having suffered for many years from a disorder which is greatly increased by any nervous irritation.

The story is repeated that he will soon be tried before a military commission.—*Petersburg Daily Index*.

The wife of the rebel General Dwell proceeded to Fort Warren on Wednesday morning with an order from President Johnson for the release of her husband. On taking the oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for the South the same evening.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.

Sandwich Island dates to the 23rd June are received. The Hawaiian schooner *Pel* arrived at Honolulu on the 22d of June, from Micronesia Island. She reported that on the 30th of March, in latitude about 4 north, longitude 167 west, a vessel bore across the schooner's bows. The stranger was a bark-rigged propeller. She showed English colors. Her boat boarded the schooner with two officers and a large crew armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

The commanding officer demanded the schooner's papers in an arrogant manner, closely inspected them, pronounced them correct, and then became polite. Being informed that the schooner was last from Ascension (Strong Island,) he asked if any whalers were there, and mentioned the names of several American whalers, supposed to be cruising in those waters. He said his ship was the English ship *Miami*, but that he had not been in port lately.

After leaving the schooner he sailed in direction of Strong's Island, 400 miles distant. The captain of the schooner says that the boarding officers were Americans. There is little doubt that this ship was the *Shenandoah*. She was then on the track of whale ships returning from Southern seas bound North to the Arctic. Were she to proceed thence to the Arctic, she would make terrible havoc among the sixty or seventy whalers congregated there.

Boston, July 22.

A private letter by the last mail from Australia states it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate *Shenandoah* was cruising off the coast of New Zealand. An American three masted schooner recently burnt near that coast, was supposed to have been destroyed by her.

New York, July 12.

The *Herald's* Richmond letter learns that M. H. MAURY, recently of the rebel navy, is on his way from Brazil with a plan of emigration from the South to that country, which is said to be encouraging. The Emperor has offered one thousand acres of land to each actual settler. Maury is said to have obtained additional terms, which renders the inducement to emigrate stronger.

New York, July 24, 9 p. m.

We are without local or general news, worthy of note. The heat is most oppressive.

## COMMERCIAL.

Cotton ranges from 40 to 48 according to quality, the latter figure for prime, at which several hundred bales changed hands.

Osaburgs 45.

Spirits Turpentine heavy—not quotable.

## FINANCIAL.

Gold closed firm at 143½.

RALEIGH, July 27.

In the Gold market, on yesterday, the article commanded 40 per cent. premium. Silver is quoted at 35c. premium. No news of importance transpiring.

The election in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday last, resulted in the success of the candidates denominated secessionists, who are not suspected of any great love for or loyalty to the national government. The voting is said to have been done principally by the paroled soldiers of Lee's army.

The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby, Douglas and Jackson, and the rebel Governors Moore, Allen, Clark and Murrugh, with 400 men, officers and two guns, have left Texas for Mexico.

Wallace Butler, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, was expelled on Sunday last because he refused to acknowledge that he had sinned in joining the rebel army. He is a recently returned Confederate soldier.

The New York Metropolitan police department statistics show that over ten thousand lost children were found in the streets of that city and taken charge of by the police the past year.